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Bulletin of Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia

Illustration

Likeness and Fac-simile Autograph of Dr. John Fothergill, facing page 3

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A copy of this Bulletin is furnished gratuitously to each member. Additional copies at 30 cents each. Postpaid 35 cents each.

Introductory.

The Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia herewith issues its first bulletin. It is not proposed at present that other numbers should follow at regular periods, but that when the finances of the Society permit, new issues shall appear. There does not seem to be any lack of material. It would be very possible to have a quarterly or even a monthly journal if the means were at hand to edit and to publish it. The existence of the Society has brought to light a number of interesting manuscripts and has set people to work delving for more. We would invite such students to forward what they have to the Secretary of the Society, even if their contributions should be simply small notes, or hitherto unknown facts of the length of a paragraph. We do not wish to

fill our pages with matter that has already been printed in a satisfactory form ; but we should like to make them a depository of new material or of new and fresh presentations of old material which is not accessible. We should wish also to stimulate in the minds of the readers a knowledge of the importance of historical facts to coming generations ; to induce Clerks of Meetings to write their minutes in such a way as will convey an intelligible idea of the subject under consideration ; to prevent the destruction of old letters because they seem to the destroyer worthless. We should like also to encourage pilgrimages to historical centers, of which we have around Philadelphia a number whose interest and suggestiveness are very great. We should wish to coöperate with the Friends' Historical Society whose headquarters are in London, with the Pennyslvania Historical Society and with other historically inclined societies and individuals—not in a spirit of competition or rivalry, but to supplement their work. We feel that there are a number of sources open to us which might be closed to them, and it will be our endeavor, in a spirit of coöperation, to increase the general interest in and the profit of Quaker historical research.

For these purposes we invite the aid of many Friends. We should be glad to have our numbers swollen to a thousand or more. This would give us a fund which would enable us to procure an office and rooms in which we could keep our collections, and a paid secretary who would care for them, would visit various centers to advance our work, would edit our publications, receive financial and literary contributions, and be in general an efficient agent for the Society, always on hand and always interested. In this way the work would be prosecuted much more vigorously than at present. Indeed, it is the only way to create an efficient Society.

We print in this number the constitution and by-laws of the Society, with a list of its officers and members, and if these commend themselves to those who are not now members, we should be glad to have their names presented to an early meeting of the Council. All such communications should be sent to ALBERT T. BELL, Atlantic City, N. J. Our publications are sent free to all members of the Society.

ISAAC SHARPLESS,
President.

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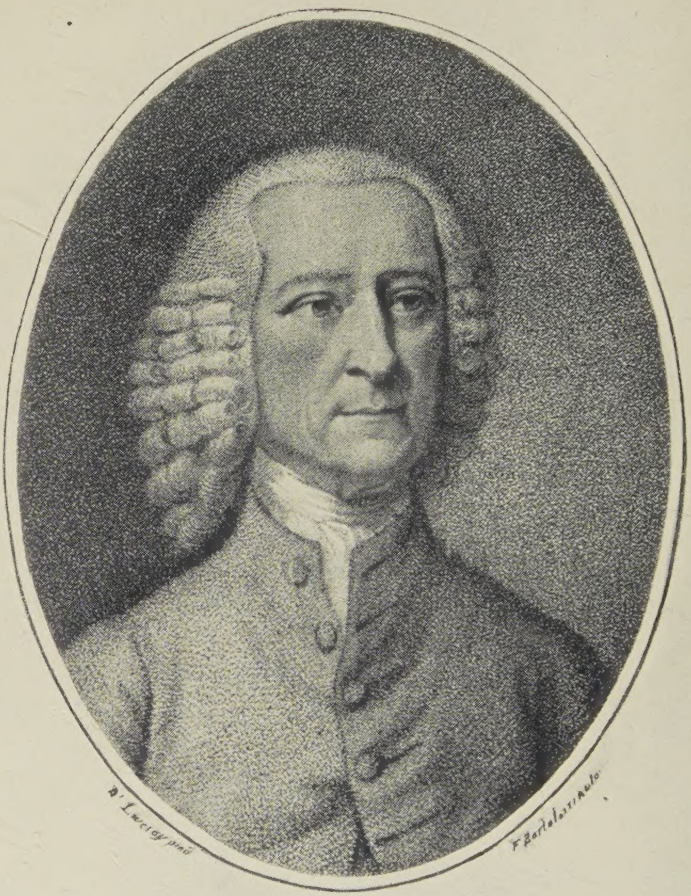

Thy assured Friend
John Fothergill.

An International Chess Party

By Amelia M. Gummere.

THERE was recently to be seen on exhibition in Philadelphia, among relics belonging to Benjamin Franklin, gathered to celebrate the bicentennial of his birth, a silver cream pot of delicate workmanship, which is the memento of an international episode. The cup was made, we are told by experts in hall-marks, in 1765, by Smith and Sharp of London. Its marks are three ;—the initials $\begin{cases} \text{D. S.} \\ \text{R. S.} \end{cases}$ in a framed, or shaped escutcheon, signifying Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp, makers, well known London silversmiths, still in business in 1791 ; a leopard's head, with the lion accompanying, mark of the Goldsmith's Company; an old English or black-letter "K" the sign for the year 1765.* The cup is in the form of an egg, standing upon three claw-shaped feet, and truncated slightly above the centre to form the lid, which has an extension over the lip; these together form the spout. A delicate knob on top lifts the lid. A very graceful handle is richly ornamented, and in front of this, partly upon the lid and partly upon the body of the cup, is engraved the chain of friendship, with the motto below "*Keep bright the Chain.*" This relic was presented by Dr. John Fothergill, scientist, philanthropist and Court physician, to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, upon the departure of the latter for America in 1775, after fruitless efforts upon the part of both to avert the American Revolution—efforts which it is the purpose of this paper to describe.

John Fothergill was the son of a Yorkshire Quaker of the same name, who was well-to-do, and gave his son a good education. He was born in 1711, five years later than Franklin, and took his Doctor's degree in medicine at Edinburgh, studying also in Paris and Leyden, cities at that time leading the world in the healing art. Distinguished for his ability, he came up to London in 1740, and almost at once became a leader in his profession,

*Another registered piece by Smith & Sharp of London, of 1761, is a silver basin or christening bowl owned by Mrs. Apthorp, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

writing much upon medical and scientific subjects for some years. About fifty works and pamphlets testify to his industry, covering philosophical, scientific and philanthropic interests, as well as medicine. His essay on "*Ulcerated Sore Throat*," in 1748, first suggested the proper treatment of that scourge, diphtheria ; it went into eight English editions, and was published in every European language. The pamphlet on "*Weather and Diseases*" (1751) sounds today very modern, and obtained much attention. Dr. Fothergill was a noted philanthropist, a friend of John Howard, and consulted by the great and wise of his day. Social questions much engaged his attention, and he was interested in public baths, schools, and the establishment of cemeteries instead of city grave-yards—an idea then quite in advance of the time. He was made Court physician, and died the year in which appeared anonymously his "*English Freeholder's Address to his Countrymen.*"

The personal appearance of Dr. Fothergill must have been unique and interesting. We are to imagine a spare, rather attenuated man of medium height, sensitively organized, alert and quick in his movements, with a tendency to lean forward in walking. His eye was brilliant and expressive, and his face singularly mobile. While delicate in appearance, he was seldom ill. Fothergill wore the distinctive dress of the physician of his day, including a carefully curled and powdered wig with cocked hat and cane, and clothing which was very light in color, approaching a greyish white. Having once adopted this costume, he wore it to his dying day, "thinking it unworthy a man of sense," says his contemporary, Dr. Elliott, "and inconsistent with his character, to suffer himself to be led by the whim of fashion and become the slave of its caprices !" The good Doctor might have been seen any day driving about London in a great green coach, with horses sleek and fat, and with tails docked short, driven by a highly respectable coachman weighing no less than sixteen stone, or as we should translate it, two hundred and twenty-four pounds !

"They say" that a Quaker apothecary once meeting Dr. Fothergill, said to him, "Friend Fothergill, I intend dining with thee today." "I shall be glad to see thee," said the Doctor, "but hast thou not some joke?" "No joke at all," rejoined the apothecary, "but a serious matter. Thou hast attended Friend Ephraim these three days, and hast ordered him no medicine. I cannot,

at this rate, live in my own house, but must come to thine!" The Doctor took the hint and prescribed handsomely *for both!* He died the day after Christmas, 1780; more than seventy coaches and post-chaises attended his funeral at Winchmore Hill.

Dr. Fothergill's scientific mind seems to have been the first to appreciate the contribution to science made by the discoveries of Benjamin Franklin. The first suggestion of Franklin's philosophical investigations had come to him at Boston in 1746, through Dr. Spence, a Scotchman, who showed some imperfect electrical experiments. Soon after, upon Franklin's return to Philadelphia, his "Library Company" received from Peter Collinson, F. R. S., an eminent English scientist, a present of a "glass tube, with an account of its proper use in experiments." These Franklin eagerly undertook, adding those he had seen in Boston, and a number of his own; he was later assisted by Ebenezer Kinnersley, "an ingenious neighbor," who at one time taught at the new school established by Franklin, now the University of Pennsylvania, and who perfected the apparatus under the sage's direction.

Franklin sent back an account of these experiments to Peter Collinson, by whom the paper was read at a meeting of the Royal Society, where it was received with ridicule. A similiar fate awaited his second paper, upon the identity of lightning and electricity. When these productions, however, where shown Dr. Fothergill, "he thought them," says Franklin, "of too much value to be stifled, and advised the printing of them." Peter Collinson gave them to Mr. Cave, Editor of the "Gentlemen's Magazine," for use in that periodical. He printed them however, in a separate pamphlet, and Dr. Fothergill wrote the preface.

"The experiments," says the doctor, "which our author relates are most of them peculiar to himself; they are conducted with judgment, and the inferences from them plain and conclusive; though sometimes purposed under the terms of suppositions and conjectures. And indeed the scene he opens strikes us with a pleasing astonishment, whilst he conducts us by a series of facts and judicious reflections, to a probable cause of these phenomena, which are at once the most awful, and hitherto accounted for with the least verisimilitude.

"From the similar effects of lightning and electricity, our author has been led to make some probable conjectures on the cause

of the former; and at the same time to propose some rational experiments, in order to secure ourselves, and those things on which its force is often directed, from its pernicious effects; a circumstance of no small importance to the publick, and therefore worthy of the utmost attention."

These papers obtained notice in France before they became popular in England, the great French savant, Buffon, being the means of their translation and wide circulation. "Philadelphia Experiments" at once became the rage in Paris, which later was to adore as statesman, him whom she was first to welcome as philosopher. Before he died, Franklin was to invent or anticipate almost everything connected with modern material progress. There was, however, one thing which he does not seem to have imagined,—possibly because this required a flight of the imagination into the realms of the ideal, and whatever else Franklin may have been, no one appears ever to have accused him of being an idealist, or able for a moment to escape from the grasp of the practical and commonplace. He never anticipated the motor car! Perhaps he realized that this had been done two thousand years before by the prophet Nahum, who wrote—

> "The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall justle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."—Nahum ii: 4.

Dr. Fothergill wrote from London to Israel Pemberton a prominent Quaker politician of Philadelphia, 8th. 7mo. 1755.

"I thought the latter part of thy letter, respecting the misinformation given to General Braddock, of so much consequence, that I put it in the hands of a Friend who will mention the purport of it to Lord Grenville, Lord Prest. of the Council, in a few days; and this, with some other circumstances of the like nature, will, I hope, dispose him to take such a part in the affair as may tend to the benefit of the colony, which must count in reconciling, if possible, the Proprietarys and Assembly. Should this prove impracticable, would it be amiss for the Assembly to depute one or two of their members to come over next winter and join with their Agents and Friends here in such a manner, as might be thought most agreeable and likely to be attended with success?"*

*Original in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Quite possibly this may have been the first suggestion for an American Agent.

In 1757, Franklin made his first visit to England, as agent for the Pennsylvania Assembly, to remonstrate with the Proprietaries against the exemption of their estates from equal taxation with the rest of the colony. He arrived in London July 27th. 1757. "As soon as I was settled in a lodging Mr. Charles had provided me," he writes in his Autobiography, "I went to visit Dr. Fothergill, to whom I was strongly recommended, and whose counsel respecting my proceedings I was strongly advised to obtain. He was against an immediate complaint to Government, and thought the Proprietaries should first be personally appli'd to, who might possibly be induc'd by the interposition and persuasion of some private friends, to accommodate matters amicably." But before anything could be undertaken, Dr. Franklin fell ill of an intermittent fever, and wrote his wife in Philadelphia that he was under Dr. Fothergill's care.

As soon as possible, Dr. Fothergill arranged for a meeting between Franklin and the Proprietaries, at the house of Thomas Penn in Spring Garden. The general conversation upon both sides seemed at first conciliatory, but more particular complaints soon appeared, offering little hope of an agreement. The statement which was drawn up by Franklin, and which he declined to discuss with any intermediary, lay for an entire year unanswered, when the Proprietaries sent a communication to the Pennsylvania Assembly, ignoring even the existence of Franklin, and requesting "some person of candor" to treat with them! Meantime, however, the Assembly had prevailed with Governor Denny to pass an act, taxing the Proprietary estates in common with those of the people, which was the ground of the dispute, and consequently that body omitted answering the message. When the text of that act arrived, however, the Proprietaries, taking counsel, determined to oppose its receiving the Royal assent, on the ground that the lowest taxable rate was not applicable to it.

The entire controversy with the Proprietaries lasted for a period of three years, and was not finally settled to the satisfaction of Franklin's constituents until June, 1760. He remained in England, occupied with the question even then of the annexation of Canada, the cultivation of proper sentiments toward America in Great Britain through the medium of the press, and with his

scientific interests and experiments—loath, we may infer, to leave an atmosphere so congenial to his tastes. Finally, however, he writes Lord Kames from Portsmouth—"I am now waiting here only for a wind to waft me to America." After an absence of five years, Franklin reached Philadelphia the first of November, 1762.

The following year, Governor John Penn succeeded Governor Hamilton. He recommended an offensive militia law, which the Assembly refused to pass, followed by a land tax, in which an ambiguity in the agreement obtained by Franklin when in England, caused the Governor to insist that proprietary lands, good or bad, were to be taxed at the lowest rates. When the Assembly, at its wits' end with Indian frontier disturbances, for peace's sake, passed this domineering act, no one suspected that the rebellion it was to engender would ultimately lead to the independence of the colonies. The Assembly resolved that peace and happiness, in view of so many arbitrary representatives of the proprietaries, could only come by lodging the Government of the province in the crown, and so expressed itself upon adjournment.

To these sentiments, only seven weeks later, several thousand citizens gave enthusiastic endorsement, and when the Assembly met again, a petition to the King to that effect was drawn up by Franklin, who was made speaker. Rumors were even then rife of obtaining revenue from stamp duties in the colonies, and a remonstrance against the scheme, and instructions to the agent of the colony in London, were signed by Franklin as his last act, while Speaker of the Assembly. So long before this as 1758, Franklin had written to Isaac Norris, then speaker,—"I should be glad to know your sentiments on the Point of Getting rid of the Proprietary Government, and whether you think it would be generally acceptable to the People?"* His Ms. "Memorial of the State of British Plantations" shows that as early as 1731, Franklin had considered the possibility of a separation from England.

Immediately upon convening, the Assembly of 1764 resolved to pursue the measures of the previous year, and at once appointed Franklin a special agent to England to petition for a change of Government, and to look after the interest of the colony in the crisis abroad. The merchants of the Province subscribed

*A. H. Smyth. Works of Franklin. III. 455.

£11,000 in a few hours, upon the assurance that an appropriation should be made for the purpose in the next budget, and twelve days after, (November 7th. 1764) Franklin was on his way to England for the second time, escorted to Chester by three hundred of his fellow citizens.

This time when Franklin went abroad, he took with him some silk of Pennsylvania production, and on arriving after a tempestuous voyage of thirty days, he sent for Dr. Fothergill to join him in seeing the consignment opened, and in arranging for its disposal. They discovered that the valuers, after having opened the parcels to ascertain the bounty, had lost all the directions and marks, "so that we could not find," says Franklin, "which was intended for the Queen and which for the Proprietary family. Then, being no judges ourselves, we concluded to get Mr. Patterson, or some other skilful person, to come and pick out six pounds of the best for her Majesty, and four pounds for each of the other ladies." * * Dr. Fothergill and myself are to write a joint letter to the committee. * * * * I am charmed at the sight of such a quantity the second year, and have great hopes the produce will now be established. * * * Dr. Fothergill has a great number of Chinese drawings, which represent the process of raising silk from beginning to end. I am to call at his house and assist in looking them out, he intending to send them as a present to the silk company."*

The old intimacy with Dr. Fothergill was renewed, and Franklin threw himself ardently into the attempt to solve the American difficulties. In 1766 followed his famous examination before the House of Commons, relative to the repeal of the Stamp Act, then become a law—one of the greatest subjects for a painter in history. As a *sop* to America, Mr. Grenville invited the colonial agents in London to name such persons in the respective colonies as would be proper to act as Stamp distributors. Even the wary Dr. Franklin fell into the trap, naming his old friend, John Hughes, for Pennsylvania. His enemies at once proclaimed him as encouraging the offensive legislation, and a caricature of the period represents the Devil whispering in his ear, "Ben, you shall be my agent throughout my provinces!" So great was the uproar at home, that Mrs. Franklin was almost besieged in her

*Sparks, Franklin, VIII. 3

house in Philadelphia, but declined when advised to retreat for protection up the Delaware to Governor Franklin's house at Burlington, writing her husband—"I consented to Sally's going, but I will not stir, as I really don't think it would be right in me to show the least uneasiness at all." There is a parallel between England's proposition to the colonies in 1766, and that of M. de Calonne, twenty years later to the Assemblée des Notables, which a piquant contemporary caricature represented by the minister addressing a flock of turkeys—"Gentlemen, I have invited you to meet me to know with what sauce you would prefer to be eaten." "But we do not wish to be eaten", reply the honorable notables. "Gentlemen," retorts the minister, "you dodge the question!" Even the walrus and the carpenter might have been moved to tears at such a parallel!

An unpublished letter of Dr. Fothergill to James Pemberton of Philadelphia, from London, under date 2mo. 27, 1766, says: "Having just perused the translation of C. Krebbs letter relating to B. Franklin, and communicated it to H. Brown, that no opportunity may be lost of setting him in a just light with these people, be pleas'd to acquaint them for the present that from my own certain knowledge, I can safely aver that B. Franklin did all in his power to prevent the stamp act from passing; that he waited upon the ministry that then was to have (sic) informed them fully of its mischievous tendency, and that he has uniformly opposed it to the utmost of his ability; that in a long examination before the House of Commons, within these few weeks, he asserted the rights and privileges of America, with the utmost firmness, resolution and capacity.

I can further aver likewise, upon my own knowledge, that he diligently, steadily and judiciously pursued the business recommended to him when he came over as agent. And if he does not succeed in it, it will be more owing to the present unfavorable circumstances of the times, than the want of either application or address. He has been an able, useful advocate for America in General, and the Province of Pennsylvania in particular, during his stay here, and of this they will receive from many persons undoubted information as well as from thy assured friend,

J. FOTHERGILL." *

* Etting Collection—Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

From this date, until his return to America in 1775, Franklin's efforts were untiring in behalf of his country's liberties. The bill for the repeal of the Stamp Act received Royal assent March 18th,, 1766. Although it was followed by a Declaratory Act, offensive in principle as the first, affirming the right of Parliament to bind the colonies "in all cases whatsoever," nevertheless, the Americans were frantic with joy for a brief period, and Franklin was hailed at home and abroad with boundless enthusiasm.

Dr. Fothergill had written James Pemberton, a month earlier:

"London, 25, 2 mo., 1766.

Dr. Franklin has served you ably and uprightly. * * * It is very probable that in the space of a week or ten days, the bill for repealing the stamp act will be pass'd in the House of Commons. I make no doubt but this intelligence from all your correspondents will diffuse universal satisfaction thro' the continent, but I must intreat thee & every person within the reach of thy influence to determine with the utmost steadiness to repress every mark of intemperate joy on this occasion." * Here spoke the true Quaker!

Still loyal to his sovereign, Franklin visits Paris in the autumn of 1767, writing to his son before going over, "I am told I shall meet with great respect there"—the first intimation he gave of the tendency of France and America to gravitate together; —a tendency of such vast import later on. From Paris he writes enthusiastically of French politeness and courtesy, the nation comparing most favorably with the English, adding, "one has the same deference shown one here by being a stranger, as in England by being a lady!" After his presentation at Court, however, he is patriotic enough;—"No Frenchman could go beyond me in thinking my own King and Queen the very best in the world, and the most amiable!"

Franklin's "Causes of the American Discontents before 1768" at this time cleared up some misunderstandings; while in 1773 a pamphlet which had great success, and was many times reprinted, was his "Rules for Reducing a Great Empire to a Small One; presented to a late Minister when he entered upon his Administration." (Lord Hillsborough). No one knew better than Franklin the value and the opportunity of satire, and he deserves a niche little below those who are known as the masters of satire in the English language. Many a little turn, too, could he give to

* From original in Pemberton Collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

the affairs of daily life, in a way to make a telling point, as when he sends with a small gift;—"Mr. Franklin presents his respectful compliments to Lord Bathurst, with some American nuts; and to Lady Bathurst, with some American apples, which he prays they will accept as a tribute from that country, small indeed, but *voluntary!*" "It has often happened to me," he wrote, "that while I have been thought here too much of an American, I have in America been deemed too much of an Englishman!"

There seems to be no reasonable doubt that Dr. Fothergill proposed the final effort made toward reconciliation. An autograph letter from him to James Pemberton, still preserved,* is in part as follows:

"Near Middlewich, Chester $\frac{23}{8}$ 1774.

* * * * * * * * *

I have often asked myself was I in the like critical situation call'd upon on one hand by everything that is valuable in this life to take the most Deliberate Counsel! and urged on the other by the popular warmth of men actuated by more passion, perhaps, than experience, to engage in measures that admitted of no recovery, if these measures were not dictated by the most solid wisdom.

I will not presume to enter into a field so replete with difficulties on all hands. I will simply offer what at present seem'd most likely to have been my own opinion, supposing I had no better information of affairs here than I have at present.

My first wish would be to choose out of so large a congress a few sensible, sedate persons from each colony, to come over to this country immediately and in the mean time to recommend on your side the most perfect submission to authority. No inflammatory publications, no non-importation schemes. Nothing that your enemies or the ignorant misguided people here would have made use of to your disadvantage. You suffer more by the passionate resolves of some ignorant assemblys—I do not mean Provincial Assemblys—than the people of America can easily conceive. The business of this committee should be to apply to the members of both Houses individually, at least such as can easily be come

* Pemberton Papers.—Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

at, and by a little moderate conversation, give them full information of your situation, assure them of the state of the dispute between you, and with great moderation, yet with proper firmness, urge their attention to the mutual reciprocal interest of a great empire. * * * * * If something of this nature is not attempted, both you and we are, I am afraid, on the brink of a fatal precipice. * * * Should you adopt a measure of this nature, and depute a number of judicious, moderate persons who have hitherto kept out of all passionate procedures, I think you would be able to do much for the service of both countries. * * * I partly wish'd that Dr. Franklin would stay here, till your demonstrations are made known to him. Should you think that conciliatory measures ought to be attempted, tho' he may not perhaps be heard impartially by a few, yet he retains considerable influence with individuals, and might render a commission like this proposed very considerable success.''

Soon after this, Franklin prepared to return to Philadelphia, after eleven years in London as agent for the Colonies; and while still in his house in Craven st., one last attempt was undertaken by several eminent persons to effect a reconciliation between the mother country and the colonies. For this purpose, a little diplomacy was employed upon the diplomat himself, and the principal actors were Quakers. These were the "good Doctor Fothergill", as Franklin loved to call him, and his friend David Barclay, representing the London merchants who petitioned Parliament in the matter. David Barclay was the last surviving grandson of the famous author of the "Apology," and was born in 1728. Head of an extensive mercantile house in Cheapside which was largely engaged in the American trade, he wound up his affairs at the outbreak of the Revolution and retired in affluence, devoting his great abilities to the cause of philanthropy. The inheritance of an estate in Jamaica determined him, at the cost of £10,000, to liberate his slaves, which he did with his usual sagacity. He sent out an agent to Jamaica, with instructions to charter a vessel in which all were transported to America, and not abandoned by their caretaker until they were established in good trades, thereby winning their lasting gratitude. He lived to the age of eighty one, dying in 1809. His handsome figure and fine presence aided a superior understanding to impress itself upon all who came in contact with him. Like Franklin, he was examined at the bar of

the House of Commons, and his advice, although not taken, was so clear and convincing, that Lord North made a public acknowledgment of his services.*

Through their common friend, Mr. Raper, the conspirators contrived that Franklin should be taken to call upon the sister of Lord Howe, who challenged him to a game of chess. The attractions of an elegant and accomplished lady, over his favorite game, in one of the aristocratic houses of London, was too much for Franklin, always ready to follow the advice of his own "Poor Richard," and make friends in powerful quarters, and the chess party came off with great éclât, in November, 1774. "I had not," said the Doctor afterward, "the least apprehension that any political business could have any connection with this new acquaintance!" A day or two before this, David Barclay had visited Franklin upon Parliamentary affairs, and mentioned the "great merit" any one would have" who could contrive some means of preventing so terrible a calamity (as war), and bring about a reconciliation." "He was pleased to add," says Franklin, "that no man had it so in his power as myself. Mr. Barclay apprehended that I judged too harshly of the ministers," * * * * and would "call again." Two days after he received a letter from him, enclosing a note from Dr. Fothergill, who deeply lamented the unhappy contest, and in 1765 had printed, anonymously, a now rare pamphlet on "Considerations relative to the North American Colonies." † The letter alluded to ran as follows:-

"Youngsbury, near Ware 3d. 12th. Month 1774.

Esteemed Friend;

"After we parted on Thursday last, I accidentally met our mutual friend, Dr. Fothergill, on my way home, and intimated to him the subject of our discourse; in consequence of which I have received from him an invitation to a further conference on this momentous affair, and I intend to be in town tomorrow accordingly, to meet at his house between four and five o'clock; and we unite in the request of thy company. We are neither of us insensible, that the affair is of *that magnitude*, as should almost deter private persons from meddling with it; at the same time we

*Chamber's Edinburgh Journal for October 6, 1849, will be found to contain a good account of D. Barclay.

†"Considerations Relative to the American Colonies.", London, 8 mo., 1765, Henry Kent, Finch Lane.

are respectively such well-wishers to the cause, that nothing in our power ought to be left undone, though the utmost of our efforts may be unavailable. I am thy respectful friend,

To Dr. Franklin, Craven St. David Barclay."

This was enclosed in an invitation—

"Dr. Fothergill presents his respects to Dr. Franklin, and hopes for the favor of his company in Harpur St. tomorrow evening, to meet their mutual friend, David Barclay, to confer on American affairs. As near five o'clock as may be convenient.

Harpur St. 3rd. Inst."

A paragraph from the Autobiography brings it all vividly before us: "The time appointed was the evening of the day on which I was to have my second chess party with the agreeable Mrs. Howe, whom I met accordingly. After playing as long as we liked, we fell into a little chat, partly on a mathematical problem" (Mrs. Howe's accomplishments were unusual for the day), "and partly about the new Parliament, then just met, when she said, "And what is to be done with this dispute between Great Britain and the colonies? I hope we are not to have a civil war?" "They should kiss and be friends," said I; "what can they do better?" * * * * "I have often said," replied she, "that I wished Government would employ *you* to settle the dispute for them; I am sure nobody could do it so well. Do you think the thing is practicable?" "Undoubtedly, Madam, if the parties are disposed to a reconciliation; for the two countries have really no clashing interests to differ about. It is rather a matter of punctilio, which two or three reasonable people might settle in half an hour. I thank you for the good opinion you are pleased to express of me, but the ministers will never think of employing me in that good work; they choose rather to abuse me." "Ay," said she, "they have behaved shamefully to you. And indeed some of them are now ashamed of it themselves." I looked upon this as an accidental conversation, and went in the evening to the appointed meeting at Dr. Fothergill's, where I found Mr. Barclay with him."

It turned out that the object of the meeting was the endeavor on the part of the two Quakers to induce Franklin to draw up some plan agreeable to the colonies, which they believed certain powerful friends at court might be induced to consider with favor, and urge upon the ministry, several of whom they knew to be more

favorable than the rest. The evident need for haste, and their philanthropic purpose, prevailed upon the diplomat to overlook any impropriety that might be involved by taking action while awaiting the result of the Congress then sitting, and he promised to meet them again in a day or two, with something tangible to present. This took the form of—

"Hints for Conversation upon the Subject of Terms that might probably produce a durable Union between Great Britain and the Colonies," embodied under seventeen heads, and covering all the points in dispute. Copies were sent to both gentlemen present, and one retained by Franklin, Lord Hyde and Lord Dartmouth being the persons to whom they desired to present them, with the agreement that for the time being, the matter should remain sub rosa. "For my part," says the Doctor, "I kept the whole proceeding a profound secret; but I soon after discovered, that it had taken air by some means or other." Meantime the proceedings of Congress and the petition of that body to the King had reached the hands of Franklin, and the Secretary of State, after asserting that Congress was an illegal body, and therefore not entitled to be heard, agreed to deliver the petition, which was destined to come to naught.

On Christmas evening, Franklin was again at Mrs. Howe's for chess, and she asked his permission to present her brother, Lord Howe. Franklin of course, "would be proud of the honor!" His Lordship, after some preamble, intimated that although Franklin might not desire to have any *direct* communication with the ministry, or to have it known that he had any that was even *indirect*, yet, being himself upon no ill terms with them, he might convey Franklin's sentiments to them, and theirs to him, and that he might rely upon his Lordship's keeping perfectly secret everything that he might wish so to remain. Mrs. Howe, although discreetly offering to withdraw, was a party to all this, "for" said Franklin, "I had never conceived a higher opinion of the discretion and understanding of any woman on so short acquaintance." As it was known that they played chess together at her house, it was agreed that another secret meeting should take place soon after.

Meantime, Franklin had interviews with Governor Pownall, Lord Chatham, (who received him "with an affectionate kind of respect that, from so great a man, was very engaging!"), and

Lord Camden at Chiselhurst, and was back in town in time to keep his appointment at Mrs. Howe's, who expressed her wish that Lord Howe were going on a peaceful mission to America, rather than that their brother, General Howe, should go out to command the army. "I think, Madam," said Franklin, "they ought to provide for General Howe some more honourable employment!" Here Lord Howe produced the "Hints," which Franklin had drawn up, and to whose authorship he owned, and asked him to modify them, which Franklin reluctantly agreed to attempt, and to allow the copy to be in the handwriting of Mrs. Howe, although Franklin disregarded the necessity for further secrecy. The new terms were transcribed, and on the third of January, 1775, Franklin received the following:—

"Mrs. Howe's compliments to Dr. Franklin; she encloses him a letter she received last night, and returns him many thanks for his obliging present" (his philosophical works), "which has already given her great entertainment. If the Doctor has any spare time *for chess*, she will be exceedingly glad to see him any morning this week, and as often as will be agreeable to him, and rejoices in having so good an excuse for asking the favour of his company."

The note enclosed expressed Lord Howe's regret at the unlikelihood of the success of his efforts toward a peaceable ending of the dispute. Later on, when Lord Howe returned to town, he lamented that Franklin's terms were not such as could be accepted. Franklin remarked that as his own propositions were not acceptable, he very much desired to hear from the ministers what *would* do, and although his Lordship promised when he learned their sentiments himself, to inform Franklin, it was some weeks before anything further was heard from Lord Howe. Meantime, David Barclay and Franklin were busily preparing the Merchants' petition, and Dr. Fothergill reported having interviewed Lord Dartmouth and the Speaker of the house, Sir Fletcher Norton, both of whom called the terms presented in Franklin's "Hints" too humiliating. The wise old Doctor replied that Britain had been unjust, and that the bitter pill, if swallowed, would be salutary, but only good wishes were the outcome. On the 19th. of January, Franklin was gratified to be personally introduced into Parliament by Lord Chatham, then very feeble. His Lordship made the famous motion to withdraw the troops

from Boston, as a first step toward an accommodation. The motion was rejected, and Franklin wrote a grateful note to America's best friend.

About this time, dining one evening at Lord Spencer's, in company with a number of noblemen, the conversation turned upon fables, when someone remarked that he thought the subject exhausted. All agreed that no beast, bird or fish could be found that might be worked up new. Franklin remained silent, when, after being pressed for his opinion, he said that he believed the subject to be inexhaustible, and to prove it, asked to be allowed pen, ink and paper, when he would make the attempt. These were brought, and he sat down and wrote:

The Fable of the Cat and the Eagle.

Once upon a time an Eagle, circling above a farmer's barn, and espying a hare, darted down upon him like a sunbeam, scooped him in his claws, and remounted with him into the air. He soon found that he had a creature of more courage and strength than a hare, for which, notwithstanding the keenness of his eyesight, he had mistaken a cat. The snarling and scrambling of the prey was very inconvenient, and what was worse, she had disengaged herself from his talons, grasped his body with her four limbs, so as to stop his breath, and seized fast hold of his throat with her teeth. "Pray," said the eagle, "let go your hold, and I will release you." "Very fine," said the cat, "I have no fancy to fall from this height and be crushed to death. You have taken me up, you shall stoop and let me down." The eagle thought it necessary to stoop accordingly.

So applicable was this fable to the affairs of England and America at this time, that it was much applauded, and its originality remained unquestioned.

After this, meetings with Dr. Fothergill and David Barclay took place on the 4th and the 16th of February, and next day Lord Howe proposed to Franklin, in case he himself should be sent to the colonies as Commissioner of Peace, that Franklin should co-operate with him, suggesting financial advantages therefrom ; an idea rejected by Franklin from the mercenary point of view, and only possible if he were fully in command of, and in sympathy with, the propositions to be laid before the colonies.

This, of course, came to nothing, and hints of the nature of a bribe were hastily and emphatically rejected. All the time, Barclay and Fothergill were at work, the former still having some idea that money might appeal to Franklin, to lend himself to a proposition to compromise. But the staunch old Doctor was firm and sat through the final session of Parliament in wrath and indignation at hearing his countrymen called cowards and knaves for not submitting to imposition quietly. Meetings in the daytime, and meetings at midnight, all unofficial and all in the midst of his preparations for sailing, were submitted to by the Doctor, and all without result. On the 7th of March, Franklin and Howe met for the last time, upon the good cause set going by Dr. Fothergill. Lord Howe said that Franklin had been a better prophet than himself, and hoped that he would pardon the trouble he had given him, for his intentions had been of the best toward the public and himself. They parted cordially. A few days before Franklin left London, he met David Barclay and Dr. Fothergill, "when," he says, "they desired me to assure their friends (in America) from them that it was now their fixed opinion, that nothing could secure the privileges of America but a firm, sober adherance to the terms of the association made at the Congress, and that the salvation of English liberty depended now on the perseverance and virtue of America." The evening before Dr. Franklin left London, he received the following note from Dr. Fothergill:—

"It would be well to get together two or more friends (in Philadelphia), and inform them that whatever specious pretences are offered, they are all hollow, and that to get a larger field on which to fatten a herd of worthless parasites is all that is regarded. They will stun at least, if not convince, the most worthy, that nothing very favorable is intended, if more unfavorable articles cannot be obained." Franklin notes that Fothergill's large practice, taking him among all classes of people, gave him an excellent opportunity to read the public mind.*

Doctor Fothergill was associated in philanthrophic effort with Lady Huntingdon, and they seem to have asked the intervention of the diplomat, for a letter from Franklin to Fothergill

* For Franklin's own account of these negotiations, see Sparks, V. 8. Also, "Monthly Review," January, 1775.

not long before the latter's death, is dated Passy, 19th. June, 1780, in which he says,

"My dear old Friend, Dr. Fothergill may assure Lady Huntingdon of my respects, and of any service in my power to render her, or her affairs in America. I believe matters cannot much longer continue in their present situation, but will return to that state in which they were when her property and that of our common friend, G. W. (George Whitefield) received the protection she acknowledges.

* * Be pleased to remember me respectfully to your good sister, and to our worthy friend, David Barclay, who, I make no doubt, laments with you and me, that the true pains we took together to prevent all this horrible mischief proved ineffectual. I am ever yours most affectionately,

B. Franklin."

Lady Huntingdon had been a generous contributor toward the establishment of Whitefield's Orphan House in Georgia.

Franklin and Fothergill parted with mutual regard, a token of which remains with us today in the little creampot which has been described. When the will of Benjamin Franklin came to be written, the year before his death, (it is dated June 23rd, 1789,) he inserted the following :—"I request—that my friend Mr. Hill, may also accept my silver cream-pot, given to me by the good Dr. Fothergill, with the motto 'Keep bright the Chain'." Henry Hill, of Philadelphia was one of his four executors.

It is not generally known that Barclay and Fothergill were also associated with Franklin in financing the affairs of the famous old Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia,—an institution to which time has lent dignity, honor and wealth, and an increasing usefulness in the community. In 1772 they sent over "between 6 and 7000" pounds, and before the war broke out, transferred all the foreign invested funds to this side of the Atlantic. Dr. Fothergill recommended at the same time the use of iron bedsteads in the institution. While I would not for a moment detract from the credit given Franklin as the founder of the Pennsylvania Hospital, yet his marvelous power of assimilating the suggestions of others, and turning to practical demonstration what otherwise might have died of inanition, leads one to ask whether it is not likely that his idea for Philadelphia was taken from London, and that the already famous Dr. Fothergill,

—founder himself of hospitals and schools—made the original suggestion? "He was," wrote Franklin many years later, "among the best men I have known, and a great promoter of useful projects.* In any case, Franklin returned the compliment, and in 1760, proposed to Fothergill a street cleaning method for the city of London.

Benjamin Franklin sailed for home May 5th, 1775. He arrived in Philadelphia in the evening, and the next morning was unanimously chosen delegate to the Continental Congress, which accepted the responsibility of resistance to English tyranny. Probably there was now little time for chess. It was during Franklin's later residence as American minister in France, that we have a fleeting glimpse of him at his favorite game in another society,—the chess-room of the Café de la Régence, which still flourishes, and where players from the four quarters of the globe still gather. The widening of the Paris streets has removed it a few hundred feet from the old site, and Munich beer and English afternoon tea are served in place of the wine and coffee of Franklin's time.

This was the adored statesman who went to Court in brown cloth coat and knee breeches, white stockings, hair brushed flat and without powder, and bi-focal spectacles of his own invention perched in enormous round frames on his nose. It was also during that period that word came to him of Dr. Fothergill's death. He wrote David Barclay:—

"Passy, 12th February, 1781.

Dear Sir:

I condole with you most sincerely on the loss of our dear friend, Dr. Fothergill. I hope that some one that knew him well will do justice to him by an account of his life and character. He was a great doer of good. How much might have been done, and how much mischief prevented, if his, your, and my, joint endeavours, in a certain melancholy affair, had been attended to.

With great respect and esteem, I am, &c.,

B. Franklin."

*The Pemberton letters in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania show that the institution owes much to the early support of the English Friends.

He wrote in 1783 to Dr. J. C. Lettsom, who was preparing the life of Dr. Fothergill, which is today the best account, although incomplete, which we have ;—" If we estimate the goodness of a man by his disposition to do good, and his constant endeavours and success in doing it, I can hardly conceive that a better man ever existed."

The Progress of the Temperance Cause among Friends of Philadelphia.

By Joshua L. Baily.

WE ARE admonished "To remember the days of old, to consider the years of many generations." *

In response to this admonition I propose to set before you some facts in regard to the progress of the Temperance Cause among the Friends of Philadelphia in "the days of old" as well as in the years of other and more recent generations.

It is now 224 years since William Penn landed on the shores of the Delaware. Very soon thereafter he built for himself a private dwelling and in addition to the main building, he built a brew house.

Watson in his "Annals" tells us that "in the early period of Philadelphia it was very common for the good livers to have brew houses on their several premises for making home-made strong beer," and James Logan is mentioned as one of those who had a brew house adjacent to his residence.

But it does not appear that Friends confined themselves to the "home brewed strong beer," for wines and West India rum were among the chief importations of that period, and as there was a law made against persons who put water into rum, it may be inferred that it was customary to take rum *straight*.

That there was, however, some legislation attempted in the interests of Temperance we may learn from the early passage of a law prohibiting "the playing of cards, cock-fighting and the *drinking of* healths."

From the minutes of Meetings and such other records as I have had access to I conclude that the use of alcoholic liquors

*Deut. XXXII—7.

An Address made at the Annual Meeting of the Temperance Association of Friends of Philadelphia, Fourth Month, 1906. Revised.

among Friends at that time was general. Beer, wine and rum were common beverages and were considered essential for the preservation of health and the promotion of strength. Total abstinence does not seem to have had any consideration, and we may fairly infer that it was exercised by few, if any. Excess was to be avoided, but moderation was commended, and where Friends were in poor circumstances and unable to provide themselves with these essential beverages, care was taken by their neighbors and sometimes by the Meeting to which they belonged to see that their deficiencies were supplied ; for instance, at Falls Monthly Meeting in Bucks County in 1703, William Biles, a prominent member and minister, was directed to supply what a certain poor Friend was in need of, to wit :—molasses and rum.

It seems that however indulgent Friends may have been with their own members they concerned themselves at a very early period against the sale of Liquors to the Indians.

At Burlington Monthly Meeting in 1679 the following minute was made, viz :

"It is desired that Friends should consider the matter of selling Rum to the Indians, and whether it is lawful at all for Friends to be concerned in it."

And at the Yearly Meeting held in Burlington in 1685, a minute was made as follows, viz :

"This meeting doth unanimously agree and give as their judgment that it is not consistent with the honor of Truth for any that make profession thereof, to sell Rum or other strong liquors to the Indians because they use them not to moderation but to excess and drunkenness."

And the Yearly Meeting held in Philadelphia in 1687 gave forth this testimony, viz :

"That the practice of selling Rum or other strong liquors to ye Indians directly or indirectly or exchanging Rum or other strong liquors for any goods or merchandize with them, considering the abuse they make of it, is a thing contrary to the mind of ye Lord and great griefe and burthen to his people and a great reflection and dishonor unto the Truth soe far as any professing it are concerned, and for the more effectual preventing this evill practise we advise as aforesaid that this our testimony may be entered in every monthly meeting Booke and every Friend belonging to their Monthly Meeting to subscribe the same."

There were at that time seven monthly meetings. In three of them the above recited "testimony" was recorded and signed

at Chester M. M. by 77 male members
at Concord " " " 17 " " and
at Middletown " 49 " "

What action was taken by the other monthly meetings does not appear to have been a matter of record.

While Friends of that early day were very pronounced in their testimony as to the great injury done the Indians by the use of alcoholic beverages we will have occasion to notice in the course of this narrative, how very slow the Friends were to perceive the injury done themselves and pale faced people generally by the use of like beverages.

That Friends took a lively care in restraining some other improprieties appears from sundry minutes of monthly, quarterly and Yearly Meetings.

A minute of Chester Monthly Meeting of 1704 is in these words,

"That such that walk the streets or ride horseback with their pipes in their mouths smoking tobacco are to be reproved."

And the Yearly meeting held in Burlington 1704 made this minute,

"Let all be watchful against immoderate and indecent smoking of tobacco in all places and especially in Public houses where the temptation to that, as also to ye excess in Drinking, seems most to be. And it is very unseemly and not like the gravity that Truth leads into for any to walk or ride in the streets or Highways with Pipes in their mouths."

The following Queries were directed to be read and answered in the Monthly and other meetings for Discipline, viz:

1st Query, "Do any accustom themselves to snuffing or chewing tobacco in meeting?"

2nd Query, "Do Friends keep clear of excess either in drinking drams or other strong drinks?"

I do not find any subsequent query or disciplinary action in relation to the use of tobacco but the minutes of many meetings show that a concern was maintained to abate or remove objectionable practices connected with the use of strong drink.

At Chester Monthly Meeting in 1717 "Friends had under consideration the inconvenience of the frequent carrying about of cups and glasses with liquors at burials," and the subject was re-

ferred to the Quarterly Meeting, where the Chester proposal being considered "it was agreed that no strong liquor be publicly handed about on such occasions."

At Chester Monthly Meeting of Women Friends in 1724 a minute was made of which the following is a verbatim copy, and is an evidence of the gentleness with which our sisters of that time dealt with those who were addicted to alcoholic indulgence, viz :–

"That Friends take care at burials not to make a great provision as to provide strong liquor and to hand it about, but let everyone take that is free to take it, as they have occasion, and not more than will do them good."

The following minute appears in the proceedings of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of 1726,—

"It having been observed that a pernicious custom has prevailed upon the people by giving rum and other strong liquors to excite such as bid at vendues and provoke them at every bidding to advance the price beside the injustice of the artifice, is very scandalous and leads to great intemperance and disorder, therefore it is the unanimous sense of this meeting to caution Friends against the same and if any under our profession do fall into this evil practice, or do by any means encourage the same (by giving or taking drams or strong liquor at vendues or other noisy revelling gatherings) they should be speedily dealt with as disorderly persons."

There having been a great increase in the number of Public Houses, and many of the Magistrates being Friends upon whom devolved the authority to grant licenses, the subject claimed the attention of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of 1738, and the following minute was made, viz :—

"The great number of Public Houses being considered it was recommended that such Friends as are Magistrates use their endeavors to lessen the number of persons recommended for that service (Public housekeeping) and that Friends be careful not to sign petitions recommending any but such as are proper persons, or where there is a real necessity."

The year 1777 witnessed a decided advance in the practical application of the testimony of Friends against what then was called "the unnecessary use of spirituous liquors." The Yearly Meeting of that year made a minute advising that Friends should not encourage the distillation of spirits from grain by selling their grain for that purpose or using the product, and advising that Friends should not keep taverns. Several Monthly Meetings ap-

pointed committees "to make inspection whether any of their members were in the practice of distilling spirits out of grain or selling or using such spirits or were engaged in the occupation of tavern keeping," and not long afterward in most of the meetings tavern keeping became a cause of disownment.

It was in or about the year 1755 that the Discipline was revised and the form so familiar to us all was adopted and which has continued without material change for more than a Century, viz:—

"Are Friends careful to avoid the excessive use of spirituous liquors, the unnecessary frequenting of taverns and places of diversion, and to keep in true moderation and temperance on account of births, marriages, burials and all other occasions."

But as we have already had occasion to observe, progress has been slow. It is within the memory of many now living when men were not expected to work in the harvest fields without being provided with liquor, either spirituous or fermented. I was myself a witness of this among Quaker families in Chester County where I spent a portion of my youthful holidays, and it was rarely thought practicable to raise a barn or to conduct either a marriage or a funeral without a supply of liquors. I was once present at a Friend's funeral when, after the interment, most of the Company returned to the house of the deceased where a generous repast was spread, liquors being a conspicuous feature of the occasion.

In the early part, and even in the middle of last century, Friends in this City who could afford it had their wine cellars and their wine closets, as I know from personal observation, and decanters and wine glasses had their customary place on the sideboard.

Within the period last referred to there was a Friend residing in this city, a member of this meeting,* in the station of a minister and who occupied a seat near where I am now standing, and who was the author of a treatise on "the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion as illustrated in the profession, ministry, worship and faith of the Society of Friends,—" a book which passed through several editions in this country and was afterwards republished in London, but who, at the same time, was so addicted to the use of strong drink that he was not infrequently visibly affected by it. His spiritual gifts, however, seemed to be so

* Western District Monthly Meeting, Philadelphia.

generally recognized and valued that the frailty I have referred to was too long condoned by his friends. It was often said of him that he could preach a better sermon, if on his way to Meeting he chanced to stop at a certain Friend's house on Market Street above Ninth, well-known in those days for the hospitality of its side-board. But, alas for this eminently gifted man, the habit of drink obtained such control of him that he was finally disowned from membership.

In the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of 1845 a modification of the query was proposed by a Friend who thought that the use of wines and fermented liquors should also be discouraged, and I remember that he was very pronounced in objecting to the customary use of wine at weddings. He was supported by a very few individuals, the opposition being over-whelming and came largely from those who occupied seats in the ministers' galleries, one of whom justified the use of wine at weddings quoting the example of our Lord at the marriage in Cana of Galilee. The Clerk of the meeting was particularly out-spoken saying that he "did not believe in making rules of discipline prescribing what Friends should eat or drink," and a minister from England who occupied a seat at the head of the Meeting expressed his concurrence in the views of the Clerk.

It was the practise at that period and for many years thereafter for the Monthly Meetings to send reports up through the Quarterlies to the Yearly Meeting as to the number of members who used ardent spirits as a drink or gave it to others for that purpose. The number reported in that year (1845) was 48, and the number reported in the ten (10) years ensuing varied from 36 to 54, an average of 47. Then for some reason which remains unexplained the number of delinquents increased, and for the next decade (1855-1865) it varied from 62 to 81, an average of 68.

During the following sixteen years (1866 to 1882) the number of delinquents diminished varying from 35 to 54, or an average of 44. Throughout all this period one or more of the Quarterly Meetings reported themselves to be entirely clear. As many as four Quarterly Meetings reported clear in the year 1851, but this seemed to be a temporary condition for in the year immediately following, only one Quarter claimed that distinction and from 1859 to 1865, inclusive, none were reported to be entirely clear.

In 1874 the reports on the use of spirituous liquors solicited

consideration and discussion such as had not been accorded them in many previous years. This was at a session under date of 4th Month, 23rd. I have at hand notes made on the evening of that day giving the substance of the discussion which I will read, omitting only the names of the speakers.

At Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, 4th Month 23rd, 1874, Fifth day afternoon.

The reports on the use of spirituous liquors were read and considered. The number reported as using or handing to others was 54, as against 48 reported last year. The clerk asked if the subject should be recommended down to the care of the subordinate meetings as usual, to which a few friends sitting near him responded affirmatively.

A Friend asked whether the meeting was not ready to take a further step by enquiring as to the use of *fermented* as well as spirituous liquors. Another friend said he thought our testimony should extend not only against intoxicating drinks but against the use of tobacco. Another Friend in proposing that the words *intoxicating liquors* should be substituted in the minute for the words spirituous liquors, said it was well known that a very large proportion of the drunkenness which we see around us comes from the use of liquors which are *not* spirituous, such as ale and beer and the fact that the Yearly Meeting does not discourage the use of fermented liquors, is accepted by some as a license for their use. So many as twelve to fifteen Friends expressed their concurrence in these views.

The Clerk attempted to stop this expression by stating that the subject would come up in a report from Burlington Quarterly Meeting. A Friend suggested that it would be better that the report from Burlington should be read before disposing of this matter by minute, and the same view was expressed by others.

The Clerk meanwhile was writing and then rose and read a minute to the effect that after consideration the meeting had decided to recommend the subject to the attention of the Quarterly meetings *as heretofore*.

One of the Friends who had already spoken said he had not understood that the Yearly Meeting had come to any such decision. Certainly a large proportion of those who had spoken had favored a change from what had been usual by now making the enquiry extend to the use of *all* intoxicating liquors and that several friends had asked that the report from Burlington Quarter should be read before any conclusion of this meeting was minuted.

The Clerk then rose with the minute of Burlington Quarterly Meeting in his hand and stating that it contained a distinct proposition proceeded at once to read it. It was a simple proposition that

the word "spirituous" in the Fourth Query should be changed to the word "*intoxicating*."

After a number of Friends in different parts of the house had expressed approval of the proposed change, some one near the clerk's table suggested that "the meeting was not in a fit condition to act upon the matter"; another said "the way did not open". These two thoughts were quickly taken up by a dozen or more Friends, most of whom sat in the ministers' galleries, and the clerk very promptly made a minute that "after seriously considering the proposition from Burlington Quarter way did not open to make any change."

Soon after the reading of this minute the clerk asked some one to name an hour of adjournment, when one of the previous speakers rose and said, "This, Friends, is the most sorrowful spectacle I have ever witnessed in this house. I should feel ashamed were I to be told outside what I have seen here today. Nearly every branch of the Christian Church has declared unequivocally against the use of all intoxicating drinks and yet we falter and hesitate. Can it be possible that this body representing the Society of Friends in this place, and claiming to hold up a loftier standard of morality than any other Christian sect can decline to bear a clear testimony on this subject? Why even those whom we too often speak of as 'the people of the world' are in advance of us."

Several voices were heard in endorsement of these remarks, but near the clerk's table a voice called for adjournment, and the clerk was about to pen, if indeed he had not already written the closing minute, when the speaker already twice quoted again, arose saying, "Well then it is to go out from this house tonight that this Yearly Meeting has refused to discourage the use of intoxicating drinks, and this refusal will be accepted by many of our members as a license for their use. I ask you to pause for a moment and consider what sort of influence we can exercise as parents and guardians over our children and those under our care to restrain them from the use of these pernicious drinks when they can turn upon us and say 'The Yearly Meeting does not discourage their use, the Yearly Meeting permits it.' Is this meeting willing to assume the responsibility thus involved? I entreat you, Friends, not to do it. I entreat you, even at this late hour, not to adjourn until some record is made discouraging the use of *all* that intoxicates."

"Let such a minute be made," "I approve of that," and other concurrent expressions came from different parts of the house, and especially from the body of the meeting, and the clerk began to write, but it was already dark, and there being no lights in the house, some one went out and returned with a lighted candle. "Let the

clerk make a minute and bring it in here tomorrow," said one. "No," came from several voices, "Let the minute be made now." "I am making a minute," responded the clerk, and presently he rose and read a minute which closed with the words, "*We would also recommend our members to avoid the use of all drinks which will intoxicate.*"

"I am satisfied with that," and "I am also," was heard from many voices. A Friend in the gallery proposed the insertion of the word "Unnecessary" so as to read, the "unnecessary use." Several objected to the insertion of this word as weakening the force of the admonition, but the clerk responded "I have inserted the word unnecessary", and immediately read the minute of adjournment.

The full minute made on this occasion is as follows, viz:—

"From the reports from the Quarterly Meetings information is received that inquiry has been made of the members generally, respecting their use of spirituous liquors as a drink ; from which it appears that the members of sixteen monthly meetings are clear of using them for this purpose. In other Monthly Meetings there are 54 members who use them, four habitually and most of the others only occasionally, of this number 7 hand them to others. All the Quarterly Meetings but two in which there are those in this practice state that labor has been extended to such to induce them to abandon it. Although the number who use this pernicious article as a beverage is rather greater than that reported last year it is satisfactory to find that our members so generally discourage the practice. Impressed with the danger which attends those who make only an occasional use of the article of becoming so ensnared with the habit as to be unable to control it, we would affectionately exhort our members again to discontinue the practice altogether, *and we would also recommend them to avoid the unnecessary use of all drinks which will intoxicate.*"

From that time on for eight years, that is until 1882, notwithstanding the minutes of the Yearly Meeting advised total abstinence from all that would intoxicate, the reports came up from the Quarters as before, only indicating the number of those who used ardent spirits or spirituous liquors, the two terms being used as synonomous.

But in 1882 the Monthly Meetings were directed to report the number of members making use of *any beverages that would intoxicate*, and the formal query(the fourth) was revised by substituting the words "intoxicating liquors" in place of "spirituous liquors." The application of this new rule which was intended to apply to all malt liquors very largely increased the number of those reported beyond that of any previous year. Accordingly in the year 1883 the number reported reached 256, or three times as great as the highest number ever before reported and nearly five times the average of the preceding sixty years. In the eleven years following, which was up to 1893 inclusive, the average number reported was 220, the lowest number in any of those

years having been 191, when by the advice of a Committee appointed to consider the subject, it was concluded that thereafter the reporting to the Yearly Meetings of the number of persons using intoxicating beverages should be discontinued. The report of the Committee I have here and will read.

Report of the Committee

"An examination of the records of the Yearly Meeting shows that this question is one that has exercised the minds of Friends for the past two hundred years. As the evil results to the community of the manufacture, trading in and use of intoxicating liquors became more and more manifest, they have increased their efforts steadily to advance the cause of temperance in the Society, until the general sentiment of the Yearly Meeting has now progressed from that of temperance to total abstinence.

"In view of the alarming increase in the use of intoxicants and especially of fermented liquors, within the past ten years, by the population of this country, as indicated by the official reports of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States government, and the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that "the statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits than to any other source", we feel that the present is not a time when our religious society should relax in any wise its efforts to warn and guard its members from this ensnaring vice, or should ever *seem* to take a backward step in its testimony against it.

"With a view of harmonizing, as far as possible, the honest difference of opinion that exists in the minds of the members of the Yearly Meeting as to the best measures to be used in future in promoting total abstinence among our members, we are united in proposing that the report hitherto made to the Yearly Meeting annually of the *number* of persons using intoxicating beverages, be discontinued.

"We, however, recommend that each of our Men's Monthly Meetings appoint a committee of judicious Friends, who shall ascertain annually, by personal enquiry, or otherwise, how many of their members have partaken of intoxicating beverages or have given or sold them to others within the preceding year. These beverages are to include fermented cider, wine and malt liquors, as well as all other intoxicants.

"Such committees should labor in Christian love to counsel the young, and to help and restore the tempted, so as to bring about, as far as possible, a willing and harmonious support of the cause of total abstinence from all intoxicants by our members, both for their own safety and as an example to others; agreeably to the words of Holy Scripture: 'It is good neither to eat flesh or drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth or is offended or is made weak.' Rom. XIV.21.

"These committees are to report to their several Monthly Meetings the result of their labors, with the number of those who disregard the concern of the Yearly Meeting; which reports shall be forwarded to the Quarterly Meeting next preceding the Yearly Meeting. Quarterly Meetings shall re-

port to the Yearly Meeting whether the Monthly Meetings have attended to this subject, and state if there has been any improvement or otherwise since the previous year, but without giving statistics.

"We recommend that the following advices be added to those now in use, and read annually in the Monthly and Preparative Meetings, viz :

"That our members wholly abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage and in culinary preparations.

"That they avoid, as far as practicable, patronizing hotels, restaurants or stores where such liquors are sold, and in no case sign petitions for, or accept licenses for the sale of alcoholic beverages, or rent or lease their buildings for the manufacture or sale of such liquors."

This report, and especially the closing recommendations, comprise the most advanced pronouncement on the use of intoxicants ever made by authority of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and there is good ground to believe that it has the approval and is regarded in the practice of our members generally.

The minute made by the Yearly Meeting in 1904 states that the indulgence seems to be confined to a very small percentage of our members and in nearly all cases to only occasional gratification of an appetite for mild alcoholic drinks.

Two hundred years ago, Friends kept slaves, at least those Friends kept slaves who could afford to do so. There was no such thing as a testimony then against slavery, but that testimony had its beginning and gradually and steadily swept through the Society, until by the close of the first century of Quakerism in America it could be said that with a very few exceptions the members of the Society of Friends were clear of slaveholding.

Two hundred years ago there was no testimony in the Society against the use of intoxicating drinks, in fact their use as a beverage among Friends, as has already been stated, was almost universal. The only testimony they had to bear in the matter was against *excess*. The testimony against the utter disuse was of very slow growth, but it was a steady growth because it had Truth and Reason to commend it. Although we have not yet reached the point where we are able to say that there is not in all the land a Quaker who indulges this injurious appetite, yet we think it may be claimed that among the Quakers everywhere throughout this country total abstinence is a rule and indulgence the exception.

I said a word about the concurrence in the views of the clerk as expressed by an English Friend who attended Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1845. I have reason to think that he fairly represented the views that were generally held at that time by Friends in England. I cannot speak from the book but I well remember that John Bright made quite a stir in the Yearly Meeting some forty or more years ago by a vigor-

ous speech in denunciation of the habit of wine drinking. I have not anything to refer to but my memory, but I recall that he said that he had not been a total abstainer all his life, but that during the 36 years that he had then been a householder he had not indulged in the use of wine; that he did not own a decanter or even a wine glass; that he often had 'my Lord this' and 'my Lord that' to dine with him and that he would say to them that he thought for once in their lives they could do without their accustomed beverage, and in the Yearly Meeting he earnestly appealed to Friends to abandon the custom which was the parent of so large a part of the vice, misery and poverty by which they were surrounded. And I remember, too, the very active part taken somewhere about that time by his sister, Margaret Lucas, who afterwards became widely known both in America and England in her earnest labors in the cause of abstinence. It must have been that from about that time a very great advance was made among Friends in England toward the position which they have since attained.

At a Temperance Meeting held during the week of the Yearly Meeting in Leeds last year (1905) one of the speakers declared that 99% of the Quakers in England were total abstainers. I was lead to question the accuracy of this statement, but this I quite believe, that Friends in England have reached a high watermark in this great reform.

The large Temperance Committee of English Friends is the creature of the Yearly Meeting, appointed and sustained, and has the sympathy of the whole body. That Committee has a salaried Secretary who occupies an office in Devonshire House where the Yearly Meeting is usually held, and here he is always accessible and maintains a correspondence with all the branch temperance associations of Friends throughout the Kingdom. Numerous meetings are held not only in Friends' Meeting Houses but elsewhere, and an active propaganda is kept up throughout the year.

Speaking of Friends' Meeting Houses brings to my recollection the fact that when at a period within the memory of some who are present, the use of this meeting house was asked for a Friends' temperance meeting, it was denied, so small was the sympathy felt for the cause at that time. I doubt whether any Friends' Meeting House in Philadelphia could have then been had for a temperance meeting, but we may rejoice in the fact that the doors are open for us now not only here but in other Meeting Houses within our limits, and I should be sorry to think that the doors of any Friends' Meeting House within the borders of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting would now be closed against us.

One other fact I must not omit to mention, that there was a time, and this, too, within the memory of many who are now living,

when the principal brewers in Philadelphia were Quakers, so that looking backward over conditions which once existed among us, I think we have much occasion for congratulation and encouragement and should feel stimulated to go forward in confidence and hope to do our utmost for the good cause which has been so far advanced.

The morning light which breaks over the purple hills comes not suddenly but slowly yet surely. This is a wise provision, and as in the world of nature so in the world of morals as the light advances the darkness recedes. The march is steadily onward and time has no record of its backward step.

Notes.

Temperance Conditions in Philadelphia in 1823

From an unpublished Diary of Thomas Grisell, an Ohio Minister who visited Philadelphia Yearly Meeting

"This day the State of Society was entered upon. In which it appeared that many Friends were in the habit of having their fruit distilled. A number were concerned in distilleries and 102 were retailing it. Oh! how some of us mourn in Secret when we hear how things are right here among Friends of this place—a place where we might expect Friends were at the head of our Society, an example."

I. S.

Was John Dickinson a Friend?

Whether John Dickinson, the Revolutionary leader, was a member of the Society of Friends, has received different answers. In his later life he was closely identified with it and passed as such in the community. His ancestors were Friends, as were also his wife and children. From the following unpublished letter it would seem that at the time (about 1787) he was not a member. The exact facts of the case will require the examination of the Records of more than one Monthly Meeting. There is a persistent tradition in Wilmington, that though often urged to remain

to business meetings he always refused because he said that Friends *should* have disowned him for the part he took in the Revolutionary War. The subject will bear further investigation.

After arguing for a plain, simple education as against advanced, A. (?) Emlen says to J. Dickinson :—

" Thou mayst be a suitable laborer in the work if disposed to. It is a worthy act not only to do good ourselves but to induce others thereto. If thou wast become a member of Society thou mightest with just assistance of others also yoked in mind to the service become as Dr. Fothergill, a vigilant advancer of it into execution. But that must depend on thy own feelings. Perhaps human wisdom is not yet sufficiently reduced in subjection to the simplicity that is in Christ, to make thee as yet willing to stoop to the foolishness of the cross sometimes appearing in the Quaker. I do not mean an irrational or unchristian foolishness but what appeareth foolishness to Sophistry. I suggest these things respecting thyself. I do not say they are so. Forgive my great freedom and burn this if I do not conclude to save thee the trouble. If it goes let the veil of charity cover its defects. And may thou persever this time in that which shall induce us to address thee in the character of—John Dickinson the Worthy—not J. D. Esq., or the Great. Thou wilt say I suppose I am a strange girl to write as I do. Farewell however.

Thy Friend,

A. Emlen, Jr."

I. S.

State of Education among Philadelphia Friends after the Revolutionary War

An unpublished letter of John Dickinson to James Pemberton, about 1787:

" I have frequently reflected with much approbation on the caution observed by Friends respecting the books read by young persons. Yet I must say that this caution seems to have been in some instances carried too far.

Other Christian Societies have had excellent writers whose

works can hardly be read without improvement, and yet in many families I have never seen any of the labors of their hands.

Another thing has often grieved me and that has been the total ignorance of many among our young concerning the progress of human affairs under the superintending providence of infinite goodness, wisdom and power.

I scarcely ever meet with a book in their parents' houses that can give them the slightest information on such subjects, and yet an acquaintance with them is of such importance for explaining—'' (next page lost.)

In his reply, James Pemberton agrees with J. D., and says that while he has urged the matter upon Friends, he has never succeeded in making any apparent impression. The efforts to found Westtown took shape soon after, and John Dickinson was most active and liberal in the movement. Education was evidently in a very low state at this time.

I. S.

CONSTITUTION

OF

Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This Association shall be denominated Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

The object of the Society shall be to collect manuscripts and other material for the elucidation of the history of Friends in America.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

The Society shall be composed of, first—Contributors; second—Correspondents. The Contributors shall be members of "The Society of Friends."

The Correspondents shall consist of other persons interested in the object of the Society, who shall have the privilege of attending all meetings and participating in the discussion of historical subjects which may be under consideration.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be selected from the Contributors and elected by them, and shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected annually—also of twelve Councillors, six of whom shall be elected each year.* The Officers and Councillors shall constitute a Board of Managers of the Society.

ARTICLE V.

BY-LAWS.

The details of management of the Society shall be provided for in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE VI.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that a notice of the intended amendment shall have been given two months in advance.

* After the first year.

BY-LAWS

OF

Friends' Historical Society of of Philadelphia

ARTICLE I.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the last Second-day of the First month, at such place and hour as the Council may decide. Other meetings of the Society, either for the transaction of business or for the consideration of historical subjects, may be called by the Council giving due notice.

ARTICLE II.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll Call.
2. Reading of Minutes of previous stated meeting and special meetings.
3. Report of Treasurer.
4. Report of Standing Committees.
5. Report of Special Committees.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. New Business.

ARTICLE III.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

Contributors and Correspondents are to be elected by the Council.

ARTICLE IV.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At each Annual Meeting a Committee shall be appointed by the Contributors to make nominations to the next Annual Meeting for Officers and Councillors. Other nominations may be presented over the signatures of three contributors at any Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE V.

COUNCIL.

The Officers of the Society shall also be the Officers of the Council. Vacancies among the Officers or Councillors may be filled by the Council.

ARTICLE VI.

ANNUAL DUES.

The minimum annual subscription shall be one dollar, and the payment of $50.00 by a contributor shall constitute life membership. Non-payment of an annual subscription for two successive years upon due notice by the Secretary, shall constitute withdrawal from membership.

ARTICLE VII.

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall meet at the call of the President, or upon the request of three members of the Council. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII.

COMMITTEES.

The Council shall appoint from its members :—

1. Committee on Finance, to consist of three members.

2. Committee on Historical Research, to suggest lines of research, to bring forward matters of interest, to have charge of all collections of historical matter ; and to make such investigations as are necessary in regard to proposed deposits.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to these By-Laws may be made by the Council when offered in writing at any meeting of the Council, notice having been given at least one month previously.

Officers of the Historical Society of Friends of Philadelphia

Elected at the Annual Meeting, First Month 29, 1906

President, Isaac Sharpless.

Vice Presidents, Jonathan Evans,
Abby Newhall.

Secretary, Albert T. Bell.

Treasurer, J. Snowdon Rhoads.

Councillors for One Year

Albert T. Bell,
Frances B. G. Branson,
William H. Jenks,
Helen Hopkins Jones,
Sarah E. Moore,
Frances Tatum Rhoads.

Councillors for Two Years

Joshua L. Baily,
James Emlen,
Martha H. Garrett,
Amelia M. Gummere,
Lucy B. Roberts,
William F. Wickersham.

List of Members

Acton, Martha W., 503 Hansberry St., Germantown
Albertson, Mary A., 3940 Brown St., Phila.
Allen, Dr. Mary E., 1245 South 49th St., Phila.
Allen, Elizabeth R., Moorestown, N. J.
Allen, Samuel L., Moorestown, N. J.
Allen, Sarah H., Moorestown, N. J.
Alsop, David G., 409 Chestnut St., Phila.
Alsop, Margaretta S., Haverford, Pa.

Balderston, Elizabeth P., 1835 Arch St., Phila.
Bacon, Anna D., Ashley, Torresdale, Phila.
Bacon, Helen R., Ashley, Torresdale, Phila.
Bailey, George, Jr., Jefferson Medical Col. Hos., Phila.
Baily, Albert L., Haverford, Pa.
Baily, Joshua L., 32 S. 15th St., Phila., or Ardmore, Pa.
Baily, Wm. L., 421 Chestnut Street, Phila.
Barrett, D. C., Haverford, Pa.
Barrett, M. F., Haverford, Pa.
Bartlett, J. Henry, 234 N. 20th Street, Phila.
Bartlett, Jane W., 234 N. 20th Street, Phila.
Bell, Albert T., "Chalfonte," Atlantic City, N. J.
Biddle, Elizabeth, 1427 Arch Street, Phila.
Biddle, John W., Media, Pa.
Biddle, Samuel, 1427 Arch Street, Phila.
Branson, Thomas F., M. D., Rosemont, Pa.
Branson, Frances B. G., Rosemont, Pa.
Brown, David J., 446 Church Lane, Germantown, Phila.
Brown, Henry T., Moorestown, N. J.
Brown, Mary Willets, 3412 N. 19th Street, Phila.
Brown, Robert P., 3412 N. 19th Street, Phila.

Cadbury, Emma, 1633 Race Street, Phila.
Cadbury, Joel, 1502 Green Street, Phila.
Cadbury, Richard T., 409 Chestnut Street, Phila.
Carter, Abbie G., Media, Pa.
Carter, John Pim, Media, Pa.

Cheney, J. S., Jr., Gallitzin, Pa.
Child, Lucy B., 6th and Noble Streets, Phila.
Comfort, Henry W., Fallsington, Pa.
Comfort, Howard, 529 Arch Street, Phila.
Comfort, Lydia P., Fallsington, Pa.
Comfort, Susan W., Knox Street, Germantown, Phila.
Cope, Thomas, Jr., "Awbury," Germantown, Phila.
Cope, Francis R., Jr., "Awbury," Germantown, Phila.
Craig, William P., 409 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Dillingham, John H., 140 N. 16th Street, Phila.

Eastburn, Samuel C., Langhorne, Pa.
Elfreth, Jacob R., Lansdowne, Pa.
Elkinton, Eleanor R., Media, Pa.
Elkinton, Joseph, Media, Pa.
Elkinton, William T., 121 S. 3rd Street, Phila.
Emlen, Samuel, 121 W. Coulter St., Germantown, Phila.
Emlen, Sarah, " " " "
Emlen, James, " " " "
Emlen, John T., " " " "
Evans, Jonathan, "Awbury," Germantown, Phila.
Evans, F. Algernon, " " "
Evans, Edward W., " " "
Evans, Ernest M., " " "
Evans, Harold, " " "
Evans, William, 252 S. Front Street, Phila.

Ferris, Henry, Drexel Bldg., 5th & Chestnut St., Phila.

Garrett, Alfred C., Church Lane, Germantown, Phila.
Garrett, Eleanor E., " " " "
Grantham, Alice South, 1527 Poplar St., Phila.
Gummere, Amelia Mott, Haverford, Pa.
Gummere, Francis B., " "

Haines, Anna Wistar, Pulaski Ave., Germantown, Phila.
Haines, Mary R., Rosemont, Pa.
Haines, Phoebe E., Wayne Ave., Germantown, Phila.
Haines, Wm. H., " " " "
Heston, John B., 656 E. Penn St., Germantown, Phila.

Hinchman, Charles S., 3635 Chestnut St., Phila.
Hinchman, Lydia S., " " " "
Hoxie, Anna Brown, 1824 Arch St., Phila.
Hoxie, Henry N., " " " "
Hulme, Emily, 52 E. Coulter St., Germantown, Phila.
Huston, Letitia Perot, 1307 Spruce St., Phila.
Hutchinson, Elizabeth K., 1725 Mt. Vernon, St., Phila.

Jenks, William H., 328 Chestnut Street, Phila.
Jenkins, Margaret, 156 Penn St., Germantown, Pa.
Johnson, Isaac T., 1010 Arch St., Phila.
Jones, Elizabeth B., Haverford, Pa.
Jones, Gulielma S. P., 634 Race St., Phila.
Jones, Helen Hopkins, 134 W. Baltimore Ave., Lansdowne, [Pa.
Jones, Rufus M., Haverford, Pa.

Kite, Susanna S., 5411 Tacoma St., Germantown, Pa.

Leeds, Arthur N., 3221 N. 17th St., Phila.
Leeds, Austin C., 4831 Walton Ave., West Phila.
Leeds, Henry W., 162 S. Penna. Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Leeds, Josiah W., West Chester, Pa.
Leeds, Lydia R., 162 S. Penna. Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Leeds, Mary M., 3221 N. 17th St., Phila.
Leeds, Morris E., 3221 N. 17th St., Phila.
Lippincott, Anne S., 150 W. Penn St., Germantown.
Lippincott, Elizabeth H., 115 W. Coulter St., Germantown, [Pa.
Lippincott, Dr. Jos. T., 1433 Walnut St., Phila.
Longstreth, Ellen W., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Lowry, Deborah P., 4210 Walnut St., Phila.
Lowry, Edward S., 27th & Lombard Sts., Phila.

Maier, Anna Shinn, 1218 Chestnut Street, Phila.
Maier, Paul D. I., 1218 Chestnut Street, Phila.
Mickle, Sarah E. P., 430 W. Stafford Street, Phila.
Miller, Isaac P., 409 Chestnut Street, Phila.
Moon, Anna P., Morrisville, Pa.
Moon, Edith C., Morrisville, Pa.
Moon, James W., Fallsington, Bucks Co., Pa.
Moore, Sarah E., 121 W. Coulter Street, Germantown, Pa.
Moore, Walter T., 121 W. Coulter St., Germantown, Pa.

Morris, Catharine, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Morris, Elliston P., Main St., Germantown, Pa.
Morris, Martha C., Main Street, Germantown, Pa.
Morris, Elizabeth C., Main Street, Germantown, Pa.
Morris, S. Marriott
Morton, Helen K., ("Correspondent"), 1342 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

Newhall, Abby, 4048 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa.
Nicholson, Eliza Stokes, Moorestown, N. J.
Nicholson, J. Whitall, Moorestown, N. J.
Nicholson, Mary P., Haverford, Pa.

Parke, Mary Bacon, Downington, Pa.
Parke, Dr. Thomas G., " "
Pearsall, Henrietta W., 1615 Arch Street, Phila.
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Pemberton, Susan L., 1947 Locust Street, Phila., "Correspondent."
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Perot, Elizabeth W., 1307 Spruce Street, Phila.
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Reeve, Hannah C., " " " " "
Reeve, Alice M., " " " " "
Rhoads, Caroline N., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Rhoads, Frances T., Box 482, Wilmington, Pa.
Rhoads, J. Edgar, Moylan, Pa.
Rhoads, J. Snowden, Girard Trust Co., Phila.
Rhoads, Edward G., M. D., W. Coulter St., Germantown, Phila.
Rhoads, Margaret P., W. Coulter St., Germantown, Phila.
Rhoads, Joseph, Moylan, Pa.
Rhoads, Harriet, M., Moylan, Pa.
Rhoads, George A., Wilmington, Del.
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Roberts, Mary Stokes, Moorestown, N. J.

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Scattergood, Thomas, " " " "
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Shinn, Emma, " " "
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Shipley, Anne Emlen, " " "
Shipley, Thomas Emlen, 477 Locust Ave., Germantown.
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Shoemaker, Martha C. " " " " "
Shoemaker, Benj. H., Church Lane, Germantown, Pa.
Shoemaker, Susan B., " "
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Smith, Elizabeth P., 45 East Penn St., Germantown, Pa.
Stokes, J. Stogdell, Moorestown, Pa.
Stokes, Mary Warrington, Moorestown, N. J.
Stokes, Martha E., Moorestown, N. J.
Swift, Mary G., Millbrook, N. J.

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Tatum, Richard P., 402 S. 22nd Street, Phila.
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Taylor, Thomas B., West Chester, Pa.
Taylor, Elizabeth S., West Chester, Pa.
Thomas, Allen C., Haverford, Pa.
Thompson, John J.,
Thorp, Edward S., 5013 Franklin Street, Phila.
Thorp, Ella R., " " "

Vaux, George, 1715 Arch Street, Phila., or Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Waring, Bernard G., Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J.
Waring, Thomas, " " " " "
Warner, Elizabeth B. W., Knox St., Germantown, Pa.

Warner, George M., Knox St., Germantown, Pa.
Warner, J. Yardley, 156 W. Penn St., Germantown, Pa.
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White, Thomas Raeburn, 700 West End Trust Bldg., Phila.
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Williams, Mary B. G., " "
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Willetts, John Gill, " " "
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Winston, Samuella, " " " "
Winston, Reaumur, 1822 Arch Street, Phila.
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Wistar, Margaret C., " " " "
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Wood, Walter, 400 Chestnut St., Phila.

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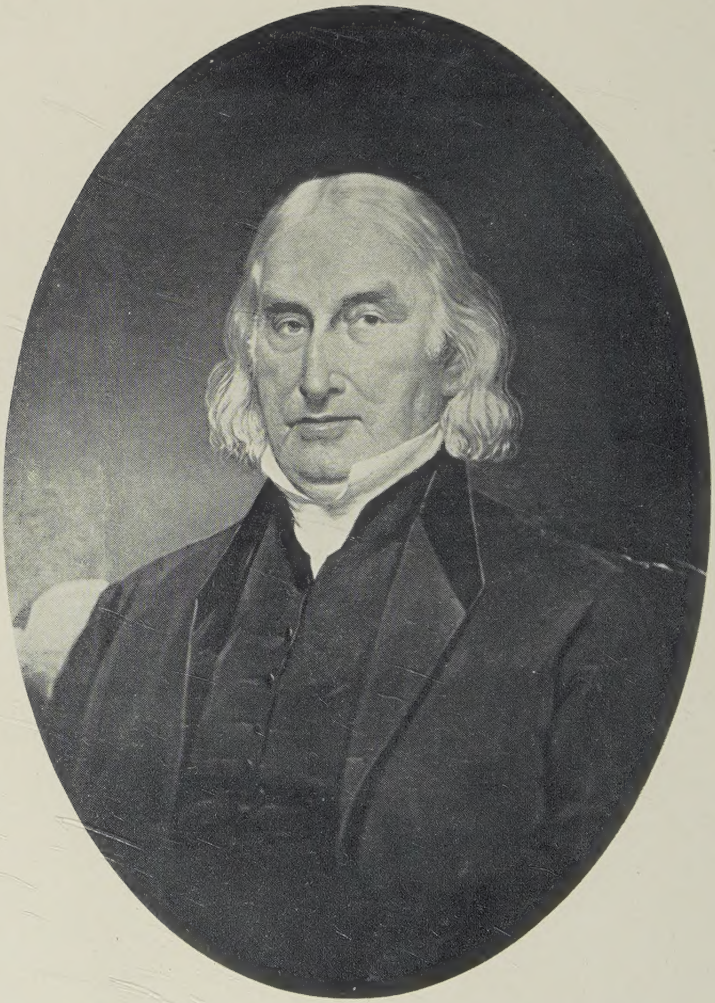

WILLIAM ROTCH